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school in the State. In many of these schools resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senators from the State at Washington. We have no doubt that if all the details of the day were at hand a story of extraordinary interest could be made out of them. In a grammar school of several hundred pupils addressed by the writer on the day before the 18th the pupils, ranging in age from ten to sixteen, gave the most marked attention to what the speaker said about the bringing of the nations into a federation resembling somewhat our union of States, and cheered enthusiastically as he sat down. It is a slander that boys and girls are fonder of quarreling and fighting than they are of harmony and peace. If we teach them peace in a manly and noble way, they will all love and honor it, and will cease to have the abnormal liking for war—horrible, grawsome war—which a false and traditional education has given them. The 18th of May seems certain now to develop into one of the most influential festal days that we have ever seen.

Cuba as an Example.

The fourth anniversary of the independence of Cuba was celebrated at Washington on May 20 by a banquet at the Cuban legation given by Minister Quesada, and attended by the diplomatic representatives of the American republics and a number of Washington public men. Señor Quesada, in a brief speech, expressed his government's recognition of the services rendered by the United States to Cuba, speaking especially of the friendship of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. Secretary Root, who was the principal speaker, expressed the satisfaction of the people of the United States at the success of the Cuban government and the progress and prosperity of the Cuban people. He also discussed the coming Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro. Primarily, he said, his prospective visit to South America was to enable him to get better acquainted with those countries, and he hoped that it would result in a better understanding by them of the United States and of them by the United States. He said also that the United States had no desire for one inch of the territory of any of them, and the example of the policy carried out toward Cuba, he thought, should be taken as evidence of this government's disinterested policy in desiring to promote better relations with all the Latin-American countries, and to help them in their progress.

The remarks of Secretary Root were received with enthusiasm by the representatives of the Latin-American countries. We have no doubt that he expressed the general feeling in this country toward the nations and peoples south of us, in spite of the fact that a number of us in high places and places not so high have swung the Monroe doctrine in such fashion as to kindle a good deal of suspicion of us among all Latin-Americans. Secretary

Root will probably find it necessary to speak several times before all the mischief that has been done is rooted up.

German Meeting in Cooper Union. The meeting in Cooper Union, on Saturday evening, May 19, organized by the

New York German Peace Society, was an imposing manifestation of interest among the German-speaking citizens in the subject of peace in general and of an arbitration treaty with Germany in particular. The great auditorium seating more than three thousand people was almost entirely filled, and the addresses given were enthusiastically applauded. The speakers were Hon. Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress, Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith and Mr. George von Stal. In opening the meeting Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, President of the Society, paid an eloquent tribute to the late Carl Schurz. A series of strong resolutions were adopted expressing regret that the arbitration treaties signed by Secretary Hay had failed, urging the settlement of all international controversies by arbitration, inviting the President to open negotiations for an arbitration treaty with Germany and with all other countries, and pledging the government the support of the German citizens in its efforts in this direction. A letter of greeting from the American Peace Society was read (see page 122) and a telegram from the Cincinnati Arbitration and Peace Society. The German Peace Society of the Fatherland sent this cable message: "Brotherly greeting to brothers." A letter of greeting was also received from Davenport, Iowa, from the German-American Central Union. An extended report of the proceedings of the meeting, in German, is given in the *New York Staatszeitung* for May 20. We congratulate our German friends on this successful and splendid demonstration in behalf of the great principles of international friendship and peace.

Brevities.

. . . A dispatch from The Hague, May 20, says that "The government has submitted a bill asking the second chamber of Parliament to approve a protocol which Russia wishes the signatories of the convention of 1899 to sign on assembling for the second peace conference, which declares that the powers not represented at the first conference, but which have been invited to attend the second, shall, by acceptance of the invitation, become adherents to that convention."

. . . The Peace Society of the City of New York (President, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton) is gradually rallying to itself the peace forces of the city. Many letters are being sent out inviting persons to become members, and are meeting with a good response. Mr. Carnegie has expressed his deep interest in the new society and has given evidence of it by sending a check for \$1,000.

. . . A great meeting organized by the Cincinnati Peace Society was held in the Reading Road Unitarian Church of Cincinnati on May 18. Mr. William Christie Herron, president of the society, presided. Addresses were made by Rev. George C. Cox, and Rev. George A. Thayer, pastor of the church. The speakers were optimistic in their addresses and predicted the early approach of the day when war will be abolished and all nations refer their controversies to arbitration and live together in unity.

. . . Dr. Esther H. Hawkes of Lynn, who died recently, provided in her will that during the lifetime of the trustees of the estate, and for twenty years after the death of the last of them, fifty dollars (\$50) a year should be used for prizes in the ninth grade of the grammar and high schools of Lynn for the best essays on peace.

. . . It is estimated that the world's international commerce will aggregate this year fully twenty-five thousand millions of dollars. In 1850 the commerce between all the nations amounted to only four thousand millions. The increase in the half century has been, therefore, over six hundred per cent. And the impressive fact about these colossal figures is that international commerce is everywhere now becoming a positive and active agency in behalf of world-peace.

. . . The Ninetieth Anniversary of the British Peace Society took place in London on May 22. The public meeting in the evening was held at the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. Dr. Robert Spence Watson, president of the society, occupied the chair. There was a fine array of good speakers, including two members of Parliament. We hope to have details of the meeting by next month.

. . . The Peace Society of Hartford, Conn., has at last completed its organization. At a meeting held on May 31 the committee to nominate officers made their report. A. D. Call, principal of the Second North School, was chosen president; Mrs. C. H. Adler, to whose intelligent and persistent efforts the society owes its creation, was made recording and corresponding secretary; J. Gilbert Calhoun, treasurer; and Judge E. J. Garvan, auditor. The Executive Committee selected consists of B. Norman Strong, Miss Ella Parish, Prof. Frederick R. Honey, Rev. R. H. Potter, and Mrs. Cynthia M. Fuller. It is proposed to make the society a State peace society. It starts out with a fair membership, which it is expected will be much increased in the near future. The society will prepare to engage in an active propaganda next fall.

. . . In his speech on the naval appropriation bill in May, Mr. Tawney, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses had appropriated for the navy more than twice as much money as it would cost to construct the Panama Canal at the highest estimate yet submitted.

. . . An important meeting in observance of the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference was held in the Matthewson Street Church, Providence, R. I., on May 22. It was under the auspices of the Local Council of Women and the Board of Trade. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor, presided.

The speakers were, President Faunce of Brown University, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National Council of Women, and Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society. Dr. Faunce set forth the significance of the annual conferences at Mohonk Lake, Mrs. Mead made a plea for world organization, and Dr. Trueblood pointed out and illustrated the remarkable change taking place in public opinion in regard to war.

. . . The Teachers' International Bureau, recently created, will have its first meeting at Munich, Germany, this month, at the time of the Congress of German Teachers, which will represent more than a hundred thousand adherents. The purpose of the new Bureau is to improve educational methods and to assist in the propaganda in favor of universal peace.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, sent us, as to all other peace societies, at the opening of the Milan Exposition, its warmest salutations and a cordial invitation to be represented at the fifteenth Universal Peace Congress, which opened in that city on the 15th of September. The Directors of the American Peace Society, at their regular meeting on the 22d of May, appointed Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Bliss Perry and Benjamin F. Trueblood delegates to the Congress, and authorized the President and Secretary to appoint as delegates any other available persons.

. . . When Senator Hale reported the naval appropriation bill to the Senate on May 29, it carried an increase over the bill as it came from the House of \$2,461,037. Of this, \$1,000,000 is for a reserve supply of powder, \$250,000 for reserve guns, \$100,000 for a dry dock at Pensacola, \$75,000 for boiler shops at Portsmouth, N. H., and \$80,000 for outfit of these shops. That carries the cost of the navy for the next year to about one hundred and two millions of dollars.

. . . Hon. W. Martin Jones, who died recently in Rochester, N. Y., had been a prominent figure in the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences and one of the leaders of arbitration work in the New York State Bar Association. As a member of a sub-committee he was the author of the plan for a permanent tribunal adopted by the Association and widely influential in preparing the way for what was done at The Hague in the creation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. He was a man of "many useful and benevolent activities" in the cause of humanity.

. . . At a dinner at the Elysée Palace, Paris, on the 3d of May, at which President Fallières and most of the French Cabinet ministers were present, King Edward, replying to a toast of the French President, said: "I am sure the *entente cordiale* (between France and Great Britain) will do more than anything else to safeguard peace." President Fallières had previously declared that both nations were "happy to sincerely act together for civilization and peace."

. . . On her return from Christiania, the Baroness von Suttner was on the first of May received at Copenhagen by the King and Queen of Denmark. The King showed himself most sympathetic and thoroughly conversant with the peace movement.